

## INSTRUMENTS WITH LOCATION MARKERS AND METHODS FOR TRACKING INSTRUMENTS THROUGH ANATOMICAL PASSAGEWAYS

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

**[0001]** The present application claims the benefit of and incorporates by reference all of the following U.S. Provisional Applications in their entirety: 60/536,008 filed on January 12, 2004; 60/551,170 filed on March 8, 2004; and 60/586,209 filed on July 7, 2004.

### TECHNICAL FIELD

**[0002]** The present invention is related to catheters, stents, ablation devices, tissue welding devices, and other devices that are used and/or implanted via anatomical passageways in a patient. More specifically, several aspects of the invention are directed toward instruments having location markers to track the instruments within the patient.

### BACKGROUND

**[0003]** Many medical procedures require implanting devices and/or introducing instruments through the vascular system or other anatomical passageways. For example, catheters are commonly inserted into the patient through the femoral artery and pass through the vascular system to implant electrodes, stents, and other devices in or near the heart. Other applications include positioning thrombectomy devices, balloon catheters, tissue welding devices, and other types of devices in or near the heart in a similar manner. One aspect of implanting and operating such devices in the patient is to position the distal end of the catheter at a desired target site.

**[0004]** Catheters and other instruments are typically guided to a target site using angiography techniques in which a radiopaque contrast agent or dye is injected into a particular artery or vein as the patient is continuously X-rayed using a fluoroscope. The contrast agent reveals the shape of the vein, and a radiopaque

marker on the instrument shows up as a darker point within the vein on fluoroscopic images. Using the fluoroscope, a practitioner can guide the instrument through the vein to locate the instrument at the target site. One problem of angiography techniques, however, is that the patient is continually irradiated. Additionally, the practitioners are also at risk of being irradiated. Therefore, it would be desirable to develop a different technique for tracking instruments through the patient that augments or replaces procedures using fluoroscopes.

**[0005]** One non-ionizing technique for guiding instruments through the throat or vascular system is to use wired magnetic transponders on the instruments. In these applications, the instruments include a coil and a lead wire coupled to the coil. The lead wire extends along the length of the instrument so that it can be connected to a power source or a sensor located externally of the patient. In operation, a field generator sends electrical pulses through the lead wire to generate a pulsed magnetic field from the coil, and external sensors sense the magnetic field produced by the coil. Alternatively, an external source can generate a pulsed magnetic field, and the coil on the instrument acts as a sensor that sends a response signal through the lead wire to a computer. In either case, either the excitation signal or the response signal is transmitted via the lead wire coupled to the coil. One problem with such wired magnetic transponders is that the lead wire occupies space within the catheter. This can limit the capacity and the flexibility of the catheter. Another problem of such wired magnetic transponders is that integrating the lead wire and the coil into the catheter body increases the cost and complexity of producing the catheters. Therefore, wired magnetic tracking systems have not been widely accepted.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0006]** Figure 1 is a partial cross-sectional view of an instrument having a marker in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

**[0007]** Figure 2A is a cross-sectional view schematically illustrating a portion of an instrument having an electrode device with a wireless localization marker in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

**[0008]** Figure 2B is a cross-sectional view schematically illustrating an instrument including another type of device and a wireless localization transponder in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

**[0009]** Figure 2C is a cross-sectional view schematically illustrating an instrument with a wireless localization marker in accordance with another embodiment of the invention.

**[0010]** Figure 2D is a cross-sectional view illustrating an instrument with a wireless localization transponder in accordance with yet another embodiment of the invention.

**[0011]** Figure 3A is a cross-sectional view schematically illustrating an instrument with a wireless localization marker in accordance with still another embodiment of the invention.

**[0012]** Figure 3B is an isometric view of the wireless localization marker shown in Figure 3A.

**[0013]** Figure 3C is a cross-sectional view illustrating an instrument with wireless localization markers in accordance with another embodiment of the invention.

**[0014]** Figures 4A-4C schematically illustrate instruments and a localization system in accordance with various embodiments of the invention.

**[0015]** Figure 4D is a flow chart illustrating another method of using instruments and localization systems in accordance with the invention.

**[0016]** Figure 4E is a cross-sectional view illustrating aspects of an embodiment of the method set forth in Figure 4D.

**[0017]** Figure 5A is an isometric view of a marker for use with an instrument in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

**[0018]** Figure 5B is a cross-sectional view of the marker of Figure 5A taken along line 5B-5B.

**[0019]** Figure 5C is an illustration of a radiographic image of the marker of Figures 5A-B.

**[0020]** Figure 6A is an isometric view of a marker for use with an instrument in accordance with another embodiment of the invention.

**[0021]** Figure 6B is a cross-sectional view of the marker of Figure 6A taken along line 6B-6B.

**[0022]** Figure 7A is an isometric view of a marker for use with an instrument in accordance with another embodiment of the invention.

**[0023]** Figure 7B is a cross-sectional view of the marker of Figure 7A taken along line 7B-7B.

**[0024]** Figure 8 is an isometric view of a marker for use with an instrument in accordance with another embodiment of the invention.

**[0025]** Figure 9 is an isometric view of a marker for use with an instrument in accordance with yet another embodiment of the invention.

**[0026]** Figure 10 is a schematic block diagram of a localization system for use in locating an instrument in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

**[0027]** Figure 11 is a schematic view of an array of coplanar source coils carrying electrical signals in a first combination of phases to generate a first excitation field.

**[0028]** Figure 12 is a schematic view of an array of coplanar source coils carrying electrical signals in a second combination of phases to generate a second excitation field.

**[0029]** Figure 13 is a schematic view of an array of coplanar source coils carrying electrical signals in a third combination of phases to generate a third excitation field.

**[0030]** Figure 14 is a schematic view of an array of coplanar source coils illustrating a magnetic excitation field for energizing markers in a first spatial orientation.

**[0031]** Figure 15 is a schematic view of an array of coplanar source coils illustrating a magnetic excitation field for energizing markers in a second spatial orientation.

**[0032]** Figure 16A is an exploded isometric view showing individual components of a sensor assembly for use with a localization system to localize an instrument in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

**[0033]** Figure 16B is a top plan view of a sensing unit for use in the sensor assembly of Figure 16A.

**[0034]** Figure 17 is a schematic diagram of a preamplifier for use with the sensor assembly of Figure 16A.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

### A. Overview

**[0035]** The following disclosure is directed toward instruments including localization markers that (a) are energized by a wirelessly transmitted excitation energy and (b) wirelessly transmit a location signal in response to the excitation energy. Additional aspects of the following description are directed toward methods of using and tracking such instruments through the vasculature, throat, respiratory passageways, intestinal tracts or other anatomical passageways of a patient using non-ionizing energy.

**[0036]** One embodiment of an instrument in accordance with the invention comprises an elongated flexible member having a distal section configured to be passed through a vessel or other passageway in a human. The instrument further includes a lumen through the distal section and a magnetic marker having a transponder at the distal section. The transponder includes a circuit configured to be energized by a wirelessly transmitted magnetic excitation energy and to wirelessly transmit a magnetic location signal in response to the excitation energy. The magnetic marker, for example, can be attached to or otherwise integral with the instrument.

**[0037]** Another embodiment of an instrument for insertion into an anatomical passageway of a human comprises a catheter including an elongated flexible tube having a proximal section and a distal section, a device or tool in the catheter, and a marker having a magnetic transponder. At least the distal section of the catheter includes a lumen, and the tool is positioned in the lumen. The magnetic transponder

of the marker includes a circuit configured to (a) be energized by a wirelessly transmitted pulsed magnetic field and (b) wirelessly transmit a pulsed magnetic location signal in response to the pulsed magnetic field. The marker in this embodiment is attached to the catheter and/or the tool.

**[0038]** Another aspect of the following disclosure is directed toward systems for tracking an instrument in a patient. One embodiment of such a system includes a catheter having an elongated flexible tube with a distal section configured to be passed through a vessel in a human and a magnetic marker having a transponder at the distal section of the tube. The transponder has a circuit configured to (a) be energized by a wirelessly transmitted pulsed magnetic field and (b) wirelessly transmit a pulsed magnetic location signal in response to the pulsed magnetic field. The system further includes an excitation source comprising an energy storage device, a source coil, and a switching network coupled to the energy storage device and the source coil. The source coil is configured to wirelessly transmit the pulsed magnetic field to energize a transponder. The switching network is configured to alternately transfer (a) stored energy from the energy storage device to the source coil and (b) energy in the source coil back to the energy storage device.

**[0039]** Another embodiment of a system for tracking an instrument through a vessel includes a catheter as set forth above and a sensor assembly comprising a support member and a plurality of field sensors carried by the support member. The field sensors are at least substantially locally planar relative to one another to sense the pulsed magnetic location signal from the transponder. The field sensors can be responsive only to field components of the pulsed magnetic location signal normal to individual field sensors. In other embodiments, the field sensors are arranged in an array occupying an area having a maximum dimension of approximately 100% to 300% of a predetermined sensing distance between the marker and the sensing array.

**[0040]** Additional aspects of the invention are directed toward methods for guiding a catheter or other instrument within a patient. One embodiment of such a method comprises passing the catheter through a vessel of a patient and tracking the catheter as it passes through the vessel. The catheter can have a tube with a distal end, a lumen through the distal end, and a marker at the distal end. The catheter is tracked as it passes through the vessel by (a) wirelessly delivering a

pulsed magnetic field to energize the marker, (b) wirelessly transmitting a pulsed location signal from the marker, (c) sensing the pulsed location signal at a sensor located outside the patient, and (d) periodically calculating a three-dimensional location of the marker in a reference frame. The method can further include providing an output of the location of the marker in the reference frame at least every  $t_f$  second and within  $t_l$  second from sensing the pulsed location signal. In many embodiments,  $t_f$  and  $t_l$  are not greater than one second.

**B. Instruments for Cardiac Procedures and Other Applications**

**[0041]** Figure 1 is a partial cross-sectional view of an instrument 10 including a handle 12 and an elongated flexible member 14 extending from the handle. The flexible member 14 is configured to be inserted into and pass through the vasculature, throat, respiratory system, intestinal tracts, or other anatomical passageways of the patient. The instrument 10 further includes a magnetic marker 40 having a transponder with a circuit configured to be energized by a wirelessly transmitted magnetic excitation energy and to wirelessly transmit a magnetic location signal in response to the excitation energy. The marker 40 enables the instrument 10 to be tracked through the anatomical passageways of the patient using a non-ionizing energy and without electrically coupling the marker to a sensor or excitation source using a wire extending along the flexible member 14. The instrument 10, therefore, is expected to significantly improve the ability to implant or otherwise guide devices through patients in many medical procedures.

**[0042]** The instrument 10 can be a catheter for delivering fluids or medical devices to a target site within a patient. When the instrument 10 is a catheter, the flexible member 14 has a proximal section 16 attached to the handle 12 and a distal section 18 configured to be passed through a vessel or other passageway in a human. The flexible member 14 can further include a lumen 19 extending at least through the distal section 18; the lumen 19 can further extend through all or most of the proximal section 16 as well. The instrument can further carry a device 20 such as an implantable device (e.g., cardiac electrodes, stents, etc.) or a tool (e.g., balloons, ultrasonic members, ablation tips, tissue welding tips, etc.). As explained in more detail below, the marker 40 can be attached to the flexible member 14 and/or the device 20 depending upon the particular application.

**[0043]** The marker 40 illustrated in Figure 1 is a magnetic marker including a transponder 42 having a core 44, a coil 46 around the core 44, and a capacitor 48 electrically coupled to the coil 46. The core 44 is typically composed of ferrite, and the coil 46 includes a plurality of windings of a wire around the core 44. The transponder 42 can be contained in a capsule 49. The transponder 42 generally has a small cross-sectional dimension so that the distal section 18 can pass through vessels with smaller lumens. For example, the transponder 42 can have a cylindrical portion with a diameter from approximately 0.5-3 mm, and desirably from 0.5-2 mm. The transponder 42 is a resonating circuit that receives the wirelessly transmitted magnetic excitation energy and produces a wirelessly transmitted location signal in response to the excitation signal. The transponder 42 accordingly has a resonant frequency at which the magnetic excitation energy energizes the transponder 42. Several embodiments of instruments with the marker 40, as well as specific embodiments of markers 40, are described below with reference to Figures 2A-9.

**[0044]** Figure 2A is a cross-sectional view schematically illustrating an embodiment of an implantable electrode device 20a including a body 21 generally composed of a dielectric material, an electrical contact 22 carried by the body 21, and a lead 23 attached to the electrical contact 22. The electrode device 20a can further include an anchor 24 (shown schematically) to secure the electrode device 20a to tissue or bone deployment in the patient. The anchor 24 can be a stent, barb, or other device known in the art for holding cardiac electrodes or other devices within a chamber of the heart or a vessel. The electrode device 20a can be attached to an actuator 25 via a detachable coupling 26. The actuator 25 extends through the lumen 19 or otherwise along the flexible member 14 between the coupling 26 and the handle 12 (Figure 1). The actuator 25 operates the coupling 26 to deploy the electrode device 20a at a desired location for implantation.

**[0045]** In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 2A, the marker 40 is carried by the electrode device 20a. The marker 40 can be enclosed within the body 21 or attached to an external surface of the body 21 such that the marker 40 travels with the electrode device 20a. The marker 40 indicates the location of the distal section 18 of the flexible member 14 as it passes through the vasculature or other passageway of the patient. When the electrode device 20a is implanted proximate



to or within the heart for pacing/defibrillating the patient, the marker 40 guides the distal section 18 of the flexible member 14 to the target site and then the actuator 25 deploys the electrode device 20a outside of the lumen 19. Because the marker 40 is attached to the electrode device 20a, the marker 40 further provides the location of the electrode device 20a after it has been deployed.

**[0046]** Figure 2B is a cross-sectional view illustrating an additional embodiment of the instrument 10 (Figure 1) which includes a device 20b for tissue welding, ablating, ultrasonic procedures or other procedures. In this embodiment, the device 20b is in the lumen 19 of the flexible member 14. The device 20b can include an electrical lead 23 and an actuator 25 similar to those described above with reference to the electrode device 20a. The device 20b can further include an antenna or emitter 27 for transmitting RF energy, ultrasonic energy and/or radiation from the distal end of the device 20b. The actuator 25 can move the device 20b through the lumen 19 to position the emitter 27 beyond the distal section 18 of the flexible member 14.

**[0047]** In the embodiment of the device 20b illustrated in Figure 2B, the marker 40 is attached to either the device 20b or the wall of the lumen 19. When the marker 40 is attached to the device 20b, the marker 40 travels with the device 20b to indicate the location of the emitter 27. When the marker 40 is attached to the wall of the lumen 19, the marker 40 provides the position of the distal section 18 of the flexible member 14.

**[0048]** Figures 2C and 2D are cross-sectional views illustrating additional embodiments of the instrument 10 (Figure 1) in which the marker 40 is attached to the flexible member 14. In the embodiment shown in Figure 2C, the distal section 18 of the flexible member 14 has an inner surface 28a defining the lumen 19, an outer surface 28b, and a recess 30 in the outer surface 28b. The recess 30 extends to an intermediate depth in the wall between the inner surface 28a and the outer surface 28b. At least a portion of the marker 40 is attached to the flexible member 14 using an adhesive, weld or fastener to adhere the marker 40 to the recess 30 in the flexible member 14. Referring to Figure 2D, this embodiment is similar to the embodiment shown in Figure 2C, but the flexible member 14 includes a hole 32 through the wall between the inner surface 28a and the outer surface 28b. In this embodiment, the marker 40 is attached to the hole 32 using an adhesive or other

material. One aspect of the embodiments illustrated in Figures 2C and 2D is that at least a portion of the marker 40 resides within the wall of the flexible member 14. This reduces the cross-sectional area of the lumen 19 occupied by the marker 40 and/or reduces the overall cross-sectional dimension of the distal section 18 of the flexible member 14 where the marker 40 is located.

**[0049]** Figure 3A is a cross-sectional view illustrating a distal section of an instrument in accordance with another embodiment of the invention, and Figure 3B is an isometric view of an embodiment of a marker for use with the instrument illustrated in Figure 3A. In this particular embodiment, the marker 40 includes a tubular core 44 having a bore 45 (Figure 3B) configured to receive the outer surface 28b of the flexible member 14 (Figure 3A). The coil 46 is wrapped around the tubular core 44, and the capsule 49 or other coating encases the tubular core 44 and the coil 46. The marker 40 illustrated in Figures 3A and 3B can further include a capacitor as described above with reference to the marker 40 illustrated in Figure 1.

**[0050]** Figure 3C is a cross-sectional view illustrating an instrument in accordance with another embodiment of the invention. In this embodiment, the instrument has a body 14a having a distal section 18 that is configured to be inserted into a patient. The body 14a can be a rigid or flexible member depending on whether the instrument is a probe, catheter, electrode, ablation tool, welding tool, sensor, or other diagnostic or therapeutic tool. In the case of a catheter, a significant portion of the body 14a is flexible and has a lumen 19. The instrument further includes a therapeutic or diagnostic device 20 at the distal section 18.

**[0051]** The instrument illustrated in Figure 3C has two markers 40a and 40b positioned apart from one another along the body 14a. The markers 40a-b can be any of the markers illustrated above with respect to Figures 2A-3B. For example, the marker 40 illustrated in Figures 3A-B can be positioned on the outer wall of the body 14a (shown in Figure 3C) or the inner wall of the lumen 19 (not shown). The markers 40a-b are aligned along a longitudinal axis of the body 14a. The markers 40a-b, more specifically, are typically aligned with the central axis of the body 14a, but in other embodiments the markers 40a-b can be aligned with each other along an off-center axis. In still other embodiments, the markers 40a-b can be axially offset from each other along different axes of the body 14a. When the body 14a is flexible, the instrument can further include a rigid support 43 in the region of the

markers 40a-b. The rigid support 43 can be a sleeve on the inner wall or outer wall of the body 14a. The rigid support 43 can alternatively be a thickened portion of the body 14a. The distal section 18 of the instrument accordingly has a first portion 47a and a second portion 47b. The first portion 47a is rigid to maintain the relative orientation between the markers 40a-b, but the second portion 47b can be rigid or flexible depending upon the particular application. For example, the second portion 47b of the distal section 18 may be a flexible tip to make it easier to pass the instrument through torturous passageways in a patient.

**[0052]** The instrument shown in Figure 3C provides a directional vector indicative of the location and angular orientation of the distal section 18 as the instrument is guided through the patient. The rigid support 43 maintains the distance and axially alignment between the markers 40a-b. As a result, by knowing the three-dimensional coordinates of each marker 40a-b in a reference frame and the relative positions between the markers 40a-b, a vector can be established that defines the position and orientation of the distal section 18 of the instrument with two degrees of orientation. The projection of the vector defined by the markers 40a-b can be used to localize the tip of the distal section 18 that houses the therapeutic or diagnostic device 20. As a result, the instrument illustrated in Figure 3C is expected to enhance the ease and accuracy with which a therapeutic or diagnostic device is positioned within a patient.

#### C. Systems and Procedures of Using Instruments

**[0053]** Figure 4A is a schematic view illustrating an embodiment of a localization system for use with any of the embodiments of the instrument 10 illustrated and/or described above with reference to Figures 1-3B. In this particular embodiment, the instrument 10 includes a plurality of markers 40 (identified individually as a first marker 40a, a second marker 40b and a third marker 40c). The markers 40a-c are used to determine the location and configuration of the instrument 10 as it is being inserted into the patient and/or after the instrument 10 has been located at the target site. Figures 4B and 4C illustrate additional embodiments of applications for using implantable electrode devices with markers in accordance with additional aspects of the invention.

**[0054]** The localization system includes an excitation source 60 (e.g., a pulsed magnetic field generator), a sensor assembly 70, and a controller 80 coupled to both the excitation source 60 and the sensor assembly 70. The excitation source 60 generates an excitation energy to energize at least one of the markers 40a-c on the instrument 10. The embodiment of the excitation source 60 shown in Figure 4A produces a pulsed magnetic field at different frequencies. For example, the excitation source 60 can frequency multiplex the magnetic field at a first frequency  $E_1$  to energize the first marker 40a, a second frequency  $E_2$  to energize the second marker 40b, and a third frequency  $E_3$  to energize the third marker 40c. In response to the excitation energy, the markers 40a-c generate location signals  $L_{1-3}$ , respectively, at unique response frequencies. More specifically, the first marker 40a generates a first location signal  $L_1$  at a first frequency in response to the excitation energy at the first frequency  $E_1$ , the second marker 40b generates a second location signal  $L_2$  at a second frequency in response to the excitation energy at the second frequency  $E_2$ , and the third marker 40c generates a third location signal  $L_3$  at a third frequency in response to the excitation energy at the third frequency  $E_3$ .

**[0055]** The sensor assembly 70 can include a plurality of coils to sense the location signals  $L_{1-3}$  from the markers 40a-c. The sensor assembly 70 can be a flat panel having a plurality of coils that are at least substantially coplanar relative to each other. In other embodiments, the sensor assembly 70 may be a nonplanar array of coils.

**[0056]** The controller 80 includes hardware, software or other computer-operable media containing instructions that operate the excitation source 60 to multiplex the excitation energy at the different frequencies  $E_{1-3}$ . For example, the controller 80 causes the excitation source 60 to generate the excitation energy at the first frequency  $E_1$  for a first excitation period, and then the controller 80 causes the excitation source 60 to terminate the excitation energy at the first frequency  $E_1$  for a first sensing phase during which the sensor assembly 70 senses the first location signal  $L_1$  from the first marker 40a without the presence of the excitation energy at the first frequency  $E_1$ . The controller 80 also causes the excitation source 60 to (a) generate the second excitation energy at the second frequency  $E_2$  for a second excitation period and (b) terminate the excitation energy at the second frequency  $E_2$  for a second sensing phase during which the sensor assembly 70 senses the

second location signal  $L_2$  from the second marker 40b without the presence of the second excitation energy at the second frequency  $E_2$ . The controller 80 replicates this operation with the third excitation energy at the third frequency  $E_3$  such that the third marker 40c transmits the third location signal  $L_3$  to the sensor assembly 70 during a third sensing phase. As such, the excitation source 60 wirelessly transmits the excitation energy in the form of pulsed magnetic fields at the resonant frequencies of the markers 40a-c during excitation periods, and the markers 40a-c wirelessly transmit the location signals  $L_{1-3}$  to the sensor assembly 70 during sensing phases.

**[0057]** The computer-operable media in the controller 80, or in a separate signal processor, also includes instructions to determine the absolute positions of each of the markers 40a-c in a three-dimensional reference frame. Based on signals provided by the sensor assembly 70 that correspond to the magnitude of each of the location signals  $L_{1-3}$ , the controller 80 and/or a separate signal processor calculate the absolute coordinates of each of the markers 40a-c in the three-dimensional reference frame.

**[0058]** One procedure for tracking the instrument 10 through the patient includes attaching reference markers 40d-f to the patient and acquiring reference images showing the position of the reference markers 40d-f relative to the target site using MRI images, CT images, radiographic images or other suitable types of images. The reference markers 40d-f can be adhered to the patient using an external patch, implanted in tissue, or otherwise anchored to the bone structure of the patient. The instrument 10 is then implanted in the patient by moving the distal section 18 of the flexible member 14 through a desired vessel or other passageway. As the instrument 10 is inserted into the patient, the markers 40a-f are individually energized by the excitation source 60 at six different frequencies, and the sensor assembly 70 receives independent location signals from each of the markers 40a-f. The controller 80 and/or a separate signal processor then calculates the absolute position of each marker in a three-dimensional reference frame. The controller 80 can also calculate (a) the location of the device 20 using the absolute locations of the markers 40a-c and (b) the location of the target site using the absolute locations of the reference markers 40d-f. Based on the calculated locations of the markers

40a-c and the target site, the controller 80 can further calculate the relative offset between these items in real time.

**[0059]** The instrument 10 and localization system enable a practitioner to track the location of the instrument 10 relative to the target site as it is being implanted into the patient and at any time after implantation. The location system illustrated in Figure 4A can calculate the absolute position of each individual marker 40 at a frequency of approximately 1 ms to 1.0 second. Additionally, the location system can provide the absolute locations of the markers 40, the device 20 carried by the instrument 10, and/or the target site either individually or relative to one another within a latency of 10 ms to 2 seconds from the time the localization signals were transmitted from the markers 40. The location system accordingly provides real-time tracking to an operator to ensure that the instrument 10 and/or the device 20 pass through the desired passageway and are positioned accurately within the patient without ionizing radiation.

**[0060]** The instrument 10 and localization system can be used either in lieu of or in addition to fluoroscopes for tracking the instrument through the patient. In one embodiment, radiographic images showing the location of the instrument within a passageway can be obtained periodically at a much lower frequency than the continuous radiographic images provided by conventional fluoroscopic techniques. This procedure further includes tracking the instrument 10 through the passageway at least during a non-ionizing period between the periodic radiographic images. The instrument 10 is tracked during the non-ionizing periods by referencing the locations of the markers 40a-f computed by the controller 80 with one of the periodic radiographic images and superimposing the movement of the instrument 10 through the passageway. The localization system can continuously track the instrument 10 both during an ionizing period in which the radiographic images are obtained and during the non-ionizing periods between radiographic images. One embodiment of this method includes obtaining radiographic images during ionizing periods when the localization system indicates that the instrument 10 is proximate to a junction between passageways in the patient, and tracking the instrument during non-ionizing periods using only the localization system and the markers 40 when the instrument is between such junctions. This is expected to significantly reduce the exposure to radiation for both the patient and practitioners.

**[0061]** Another method of using the localization system is to track the instrument 10 without obtaining radiographic images while the instrument passes through passageways in the patient. In this embodiment, the reference markers 40d-f can be attached proximate to the target site in the patient, and the instrument 10 can be tracked through the patient until it reaches a desired target site relative to the reference markers 40d-f. An advantage of this embodiment is that the patient and the practitioners are not exposed to radiation.

**[0062]** Figure 4B is a schematic view of one implementation in which electrode devices are implanted for pacing and/or defibrillating the heart. In this embodiment, the system includes a first electrode device 20a' implanted in the right atrium and a second electrode device 20a'' implanted in the right ventricle. The first electrode device 20a' has a first lead 23' and the second electrode device 20a'' has a second lead 23''. The first and second electrode devices 20a' and 20a'' can be similar to the electrode device 20a described above. The system further includes an implantable pulse generator 90 to which the leads 23' and 23'' are electrically coupled. The pulse generator 90 can further include an external contact 92 to provide another location for creating a vector along which electrical pulses can be directed through the heart.

**[0063]** Figure 4C is a schematic view illustrating a plurality of electrode devices 20a attached to the heart for use in another embodiment of the invention. In this embodiment, individual electrode devices are attached to the heart in the right atrium, the right ventricle and the left ventricle. The electrode devices 20a remain in the heart, and the relative distances between the electrode devices 20a are monitored using the markers 40a, 40b and 40c as described above. The change in the relative distances between the markers 40a-c may provide an indication of a condition of the heart. For example, the distances  $D_1$ - $D_3$  shown in Figure 4C may change over time after pacing the heart using electrical stimulation. In other embodiments, the individual markers 40a-c can be implanted in the heart without being part of separate electrode devices 20a.

**[0064]** Figure 4D is a flow chart illustrating a method 450 of using an instrument in accordance with an embodiment of the invention, and Figure 4E is a schematic view illustrating aspects of an embodiment of the method 450. The method 450 for performing a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure on a patient includes a first stage

452 in which reference markers 40d-f (Figure 4E) are attached to a patient P. The method 450 further includes a second stage 454 that includes obtaining one or more reference images showing the position of the reference markers 40d-f relative to the target T using MRI images, CT images, radiographic images, ultrasonic images, or other suitable types of images as explained above with reference to Figure 4A. The reference markers 40d-f can be adhered to the patient using an external patch, implanted in tissue, or otherwise anchored to the bone structure of the patient. One aspect of the first and second stages 452 and 454 is that the markers 40d-f can be attached to the patient during a diagnostic stage of treating the patient before obtaining the reference images. The markers can then be left in the patient for a long period of time because they are not hard-wired to any external excitation or sensing devices. The patient can accordingly be moved for further diagnostic procedures or therapeutic procedures at a later time or in a different location.

**[0065]** The method 450 continues with a third stage 456 in which the reference markers 40d-f and device markers 40a-b (Figure 4E) are located during a diagnostic and/or therapeutic procedure. The reference markers 40d-f and device markers 40a-b shown in Figure 4E can be located simultaneously, or at least substantially simultaneously, in real time during the procedure as described above with reference to Figure 4A. The method 450 further includes a fourth stage 458 in which the location of the device 20 is mapped or otherwise presented relative to the target T by superimposing a representation of the instrument on a display of a reference image that was previously obtained.

**[0066]** The fourth stage 458 of the method 450 can have several different embodiments. Referring to Figure 4E, for example, the system can further include a display 460 that provides an image 462 that has been registered to the proper orientation using the reference images that were obtained in the earlier stages of the method and a reference frame defined by the reference markers 40d-f (shown in phantom in the image 462). The position of the distal section 18 of the instrument can be mapped (e.g., superimposed) onto the registered image 462 to illustrate the relative orientation between the instrument and the target T. The display 460 can further include alphanumeric indicators 464 illustrating the relative displacement between the distal section 18 of the instrument and the target T. U.S. Patent Nos. 5,729,129 and 6,161,032, which are herein incorporated by reference, disclose



processes for displaying the position of the device 20 on the display 460 by superimposing a representation of the device on previously acquired images of the patient.

**[0067]** The systems and methods set forth above with respect to Figures 4A-4E that use wireless markers provide several advantages over conventional systems using wired transponders. For example, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,729,129 and 6,161,032 disclose "wired" systems in which magnetic field sensors attached to the patient or a probe are hard-wired to a receiver to detect the position and orientation of medical probes within the body of a patient. U.S. Patent No. 6,161,032 discloses a system having a wired field transmitter attached to the end of a probe (e.g., a catheter), three wired reference assemblies that can be attached to the patient, and a calibration array that is separate from the patient. In a typical application, it appears that a patient initially undergoes a diagnostic procedure in which the target (e.g., a soft tissue lesion) is imaged. The patient then proceeds to a therapeutic procedure at a later point in time during which the wired reference assemblies are attached to desired locations on the patient. The system is then calibrated with the patient in position for the therapy by locating the wired reference assemblies using either a calibration array or a probe that is manually placed on the reference assemblies. The image of the patient is then registered with respect to the external reference frame defined by the three reference assemblies. At this point, the patient is then ready to actually undergo the therapeutic procedure in which the probe is located relative to the reference transducers. The position of the probe is then mapped to the image to provide the practitioner a visual representation of the relative position between the probe and the target.

**[0068]** One problem with such wired systems is that the reference assemblies are attached to the patient after obtaining the diagnostic images. The system is thus manually calibrated before performing the therapeutic procedure. This is a relatively time consuming aspect of the procedure that reduces the utilization of expensive equipment and facilities associated with surgical or therapeutic procedures. Another problem with such systems is that the reference assemblies may not be accurately positioned relative to the target such that the external reference frame defined by the reference assemblies introduces systemic errors that decrease the accuracy of the

measurements. Therefore, wired magnetic tracking systems are not expected to provide satisfactory results for many applications.

**[0069]** In contrast to the wired systems, the systems and methods set forth in Figures 4A and 4B that use wireless markers increase the utilization of expensive facilities and accurately localize the instrument. The reference markers 40d-f of the system illustrated in Figure 4E are accurately imaged and localized during an initial diagnostic stage of a therapy. This eliminates having to calibrate the system and determine the reference frame while a patient is positioned at a treatment site immediately before a treatment as required in U.S. Patent No. 6,161,032. As a result, the inventive systems and methods increase the utilization of expensive operating rooms or other equipment. The inventive systems and methods also reduce systemic errors caused by inaccurately positioning reference assemblies on the patient or inaccurately placing a probe tip on a reference assembly as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,161,032.

**[0070]** The systems and methods described above with reference to Figures 4D and 4E also provide more accurate measurements because the reference markers 40d-f inherently move with the patient to enhance the accuracy with which the instrument is positioned relative to the target. For example, the reference markers 40d-f can be implanted very close to soft tissue targets or dynamic organs (e.g., the heart or lungs) so that the reference frame defined by the markers moves with the target. Additionally, because the reference markers and the device markers are located concurrently during a procedure, the dynamic measurement of the reference frame automatically compensates for patient movement. This eliminates having to calibrate the reference frame defined by the markers and having to re-register or re-map images relative to the markers. As a result, the systems and methods described above with reference to Figures 4D and 4E provide greater accuracy and enable faster processing times for diagnostic and/or therapeutic procedures.

**[0071]** The systems set forth in Figures 4D and 4E further provide additional comfort to the patient throughout the diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. Because the reference markers 40d-f are wireless, they can remain in the patient after implantation for an indefinite period of time without having any leads or markers external to the patient. This allows the patient to go about normal daily functions without complications caused by external lead wires, which is particularly beneficial

for treatments that involve one or more procedures over a number of days or weeks. The markers 40d-f, moreover, do not generate a significant amount of heat and they are relatively small. Thus, they do not cause uncomfortable sensations or pain.

D. Specific Embodiments of Markers and Localization Systems

**[0072]** The following specific embodiments of markers, excitation sources, sensors and controllers provide additional details to implement the systems and processes described above with reference to Figures 1-4C. The present inventors overcame many challenges to develop markers and localization systems that accurately determine the location of a marker which (a) produces a wirelessly transmitted location signal in response to a wirelessly transmitted excitation energy, and (b) has a cross-section small enough to be passed through narrow lumens in the patient. The following specific embodiments are described in sufficient detail to enable a person skilled in the art to make and use such a localization system for tracking catheters and other instruments through the patient, but the invention is not limited to the following embodiments of markers, excitation sources, sensor assemblies and/or controllers.

1. Markers

**[0073]** Figure 5A is an isometric view of a marker 100 for use with the instrument 10 (Figures 1-3B). The embodiment of the marker 100 shown in Figure 5A includes a casing 110 and a magnetic transponder 120 (e.g., a resonating circuit) in the casing 110. The casing 110 is a barrier configured to be implanted in the patient, or attached to the instrument 10 as described above. The casing 110 can alternatively be configured to be adhered to the skin of the patient, or otherwise attached to the patient. The casing 110 can have barbs or other features to anchor the casing 110 in soft tissue or an adhesive for attaching the casing 110 externally to the skin of a patient. Suitable anchoring mechanisms for securing the marker 100 to a patient are disclosed in International Publication No. WO 02/39917 A1, which designates the United States and is incorporated herein by reference. In one embodiment, the casing 110 includes (a) a capsule or shell 112 having a closed end 114 and an open end 116, and (b) a sealant 118 in the open end 116 of the shell 112. The casing 110 and the sealant 118 can be made from plastics, ceramics, glass or other suitable biocompatible materials.

**[0074]** The magnetic transponder 120 can include a resonating circuit that wirelessly transmits a location signal in response to a wirelessly transmitted excitation field as described above. In this embodiment, the magnetic transponder 120 comprises a coil 122 defined by a plurality of windings of a conductor 124. Many embodiments of the magnetic transponder 120 also include a capacitor 126 coupled to the coil 122. The coil 122 resonates at a selected resonant frequency. The coil 122 can resonate at a resonant frequency solely using the parasitic capacitance of the windings without having a capacitor, or the resonant frequency can be produced using the combination of the coil 122 and the capacitor 126. The coil 122 accordingly generates an alternating magnetic field at the selected resonant frequency in response to the excitation energy either by itself or in combination with the capacitor 126. The conductor 124 of the illustrated embodiment can be hot air or alcohol bonded wire having a gauge of approximately 45-52. The coil 122 can have 800-1000 turns, and the windings are preferably wound in a tightly layered coil. The magnetic transponder 120 can further include a core 128 composed of a material having a suitable magnetic permeability. For example, the core 128 can be a ferromagnetic element composed of ferrite or another material. The magnetic transponder 120 can be secured to the casing 110 by an adhesive 129 (Figure 5B).

**[0075]** The marker 100 also includes an imaging element that enhances the radiographic image of the marker to make the marker more discernible in radiographic images. The imaging element also has a radiographic profile in a radiographic image such that the marker has a radiographic centroid at least approximately coincident with the magnetic centroid of the magnetic transponder 120. As explained in more detail below, the radiographic and magnetic centroids do not need to be exactly coincident with each other, but rather can be within an acceptable range.

**[0076]** Figure 5B is a cross-sectional view of the marker 100 along line 5B-5B of Figure 5A that illustrates an imaging element 130 in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. The imaging element 130 illustrated in Figures 5A-B includes a first contrast element 132 and second contrast element 134. The first and second contrast elements 132 and 134 are generally configured with respect to the magnetic transponder 120 so that the marker 100 has a radiographic centroid  $R_c$  that is at least substantially coincident with the magnetic centroid  $M_c$  of the magnetic

transponder 120. For example, when the imaging element 130 includes two contrast elements, the contrast elements can be arranged symmetrically with respect to the magnetic transponder 120 and/or each other. The contrast elements can also be radiographically distinct from the magnetic transponder 120. In such an embodiment, the symmetrical arrangement of distinct contrast elements enhances the ability to accurately determine the radiographic centroid of the marker 100 in a radiographic image.

**[0077]** The first and second contrast elements 132 and 134 illustrated in Figures 5A-B are continuous rings positioned at opposing ends of the core 128. The first contrast element 132 can be at or around a first end 136a of the core 128, and the second contrast element 134 can be at or around a second end 136b of the core 128. The continuous rings shown in Figures 5A-B have substantially the same diameter and thickness. The first and second contrast elements 132 and 134, however, can have other configurations and/or be in other locations relative to the core 128 in other embodiments. For example, the first and second contrast elements 132 and 134 can be rings with different diameters and/or thicknesses.

**[0078]** The radiographic centroid of the image produced by the imaging element 130 does not need to be absolutely coincident with the magnetic centroid  $M_c$ , but rather the radiographic centroid and the magnetic centroid should be within an acceptable range. For example, the radiographic centroid  $R_c$  can be considered to be at least approximately coincident with the magnetic centroid  $M_c$  when the offset between the centroids is less than approximately 5 mm. In more stringent applications, the magnetic centroid  $M_c$  and the radiographic centroid  $R_c$  are considered to be at least substantially coincident with each other when the offset between the centroids is 2 mm or less. In other applications, the magnetic centroid  $M_c$  is at least approximately coincident with the radiographic centroid  $R_c$  when the centroids are spaced apart by a distance not greater than half the length of the magnetic transponder 120 and/or the marker 100.

**[0079]** The imaging element 130 can be made from a material and configured appropriately to absorb a high fraction of incident photons of a radiation beam used for producing the radiographic image. For example, when the imaging radiation has high-acceleration voltages in the megavoltage range, the imaging element 130 is made from, at least in part, high-density materials with sufficient thickness and

cross-sectional area to absorb enough of the photon fluence incident on the imaging element to be visible in the resulting radiograph. Many high-energy beams used for therapy have acceleration voltages of 6 MV – 25 MV, and these beams are often used to produce radiographic images in the 5 MV – 10 MV range, or more specifically in the 6 MV – 8 MV range. As such, the imaging element 130 can be made from a material that is sufficiently absorbent of incident photon fluence to be visible in an image produced using a beam with an acceleration voltage of 5 MV – 10 MV, or more specifically an acceleration voltage of 6 MV – 8 MV.

**[0080]** Several specific embodiments of imaging elements 130 can be made from gold, tungsten, platinum and/or other high-density metals. In these embodiments the imaging element 130 can be composed of materials having a density of  $19.25 \text{ g/cm}^3$  (density of tungsten) and/or a density of approximately  $21.4 \text{ g/cm}^3$  (density of platinum). Many embodiments of the imaging element 130 accordingly have a density not less than  $19 \text{ g/cm}^3$ . In other embodiments, however, the material(s) of the imaging element 130 can have a substantially lower density. For example, imaging elements with lower-density materials are suitable for applications that use lower-energy radiation to produce radiographic images. Moreover, the first and second contrast elements 132 and 134 can be composed of different materials such that the first contrast element 132 can be made from a first material and the second contrast element 134 can be made from a second material.

**[0081]** Referring to Figure 5B, the marker 100 can further include a module 140 at an opposite end of the core 128 from the capacitor 126. In the embodiment of the marker 100 shown in Figure 5B, the module 140 is configured to be symmetrical with respect to the capacitor 126 to enhance the symmetry of the radiographic image. As with the first and second contrast elements 132 and 134, the module 140 and the capacitor 126 are arranged such that the magnetic centroid of the marker 100 is at least approximately coincident with the radiographic centroid of the marker 100. The module 140 can be another capacitor that is identical to the capacitor 126, or the module 140 can be an electrically inactive element. Suitable electrically inactive modules include ceramic blocks shaped like the capacitor 126 and located with respect to the coil 122, the core 128 and the imaging element 130 to be symmetrical with each other. In still other embodiments the module 140 can be a different type of electrically active element electrically coupled to the magnetic transponder 120.

**[0082]** One specific process of using the marker involves imaging the marker using a first modality and then tracking the target of the patient and/or the marker using a second modality. For example, the location of the marker relative to the target can be determined by imaging the marker and the target using radiation. The marker and/or the target can then be localized and tracked using the magnetic field generated by the marker in response to an excitation energy in a non-ionizing environment.

**[0083]** The marker 100 shown in Figures 5A-B is expected to provide an enhanced radiographic image compared to conventional magnetic markers for more accurately determining the relative position between the marker and the target of a patient. Figure 5C, for example, illustrates a radiographic image 150 of the marker 100 and a target T of the patient. The first and second contrast elements 132 and 134 are expected to be more distinct in the radiographic image 150 because they can be composed of higher density materials than the components of the magnetic transponder 120. The first and second contrast elements 132 and 134 can accordingly appear as bulbous ends of a dumbbell shape in applications in which the components of the magnetic transponder 120 are visible in the image. In certain megavolt applications, the components of the magnetic transponder 120 may not appear at all on the radiographic image 150 such that the first and second contrast elements 132 and 134 will appear as distinct regions that are separate from each other. In either embodiment, the first and second contrast elements 132 and 134 provide a reference frame in which the radiographic centroid  $R_c$  of the marker 100 can be located in the image 150. Moreover, because the imaging element 130 is configured so that the radiographic centroid  $R_c$  is at least approximately coincident with the magnetic centroid  $M_c$ , the relative offset or position between the target T and the magnetic centroid  $M_c$  can be accurately determined using the marker 100. The embodiment of the marker 100 illustrated in Figures 5A-C, therefore, is expected to mitigate errors caused by incorrectly estimating the radiographic and magnetic centroids of markers in radiographic images.

**[0084]** Figure 6A is an isometric view of a marker 200 with a cutaway portion to illustrate internal components, and Figure 6B is a cross-sectional view of the marker 200 taken along line 6B-6B of Figure 6A. The marker 200 is similar to the marker 100 shown above in Figure 5A, and thus like reference numbers refer to like

components. The marker 200 differs from the marker 100 in that the marker 200 includes an imaging element 230 defined by a single contrast element. The imaging element 230 is generally configured relative to the magnetic transponder 120 so that the radiographic centroid of the marker 200 is at least approximately coincident with the magnetic centroid of the magnetic transponder 120. The imaging element 230, more specifically, is a ring extending around the coil 122 at a medial region of the magnetic transponder 120. The imaging element 230 can be composed of the same materials described above with respect to the imaging element 130 in Figures 5A-B. The imaging element 230 can have an inner diameter approximately equal to the outer diameter of the coil 122, and an outer diameter within the casing 110. As shown in Figure 6B, however, a spacer 231 can be between the inner diameter of the imaging element 230 and the outer diameter of the coil 122.

**[0085]** The marker 200 is expected to operate in a manner similar to the marker 100 described above. The marker 200, however, does not have two separate contrast elements that provide two distinct, separate points in a radiographic image. The imaging element 230 is still highly useful in that it identifies the radiographic centroid of the marker 200 in a radiographic image, and it can be configured so that the radiographic centroid of the marker 200 is at least approximately coincident with the magnetic centroid of the magnetic transponder 120.

**[0086]** Figure 7A is an isometric view of a marker 300 with a cutaway portion, and Figure 7B is a cross-sectional view of the marker 300 taken along line 7B-7B of Figure 7A. The marker 300 is substantially similar to the marker 200 shown in Figures 6A-B, and thus like reference numbers refer to like components in Figures 5A-7B. The imaging element 330 can be a high-density ring configured relative to the magnetic transponder 120 so that the radiographic centroid of the marker 300 is at least approximately coincident with the magnetic centroid of the magnetic transponder 120. The marker 300, more specifically, includes an imaging element 330 around the casing 110. The marker 300 is expected to operate in much the same manner as the marker 200 shown in Figures 6A-B.

**[0087]** Figure 8 is an isometric view with a cutaway portion illustrating a marker 400 in accordance with another embodiment of the invention. The marker 400 is similar to the marker 100 shown in Figures 5A-C, and thus like reference numbers refer to like components in these Figures. The marker 400 has an imaging element



430 including a first contrast element 432 at one end of the magnetic transponder 120 and a second contrast element 434 at another end of the magnetic transponder 120. The first and second contrast elements 432 and 434 are spheres composed of suitable high-density materials. The contrast elements 432 and 434, for example, can be composed of gold, tungsten, platinum or other suitable high-density materials for use in radiographic imaging. The marker 400 is expected to operate in a manner similar to the marker 100, as described above.

**[0088]** Figure 9 is an isometric view with a cutaway portion of a marker 500 in accordance with yet another embodiment of the invention. The marker 500 is substantially similar to the markers 100 and 400 shown in Figures 5A and 8, and thus like reference numbers refer to like components in these Figures. The marker 500 includes an imaging element 530 including a first contrast element 532 and a second contrast element 534. The first and second contrast elements 532 and 534 can be positioned proximate to opposing ends of the magnetic transponder 120. The first and second contrast elements 532 and 534 can be discontinuous rings having a gap 535 to mitigate eddy currents. The contrast elements 532 and 534 can be composed of the same materials as described above with respect to the contrast elements of other imaging elements in accordance with other embodiments of the invention.

**[0089]** Additional embodiments of markers in accordance with the invention can include imaging elements incorporated into or otherwise integrated with the casing 110, the core 128 (Figure 5B) of the magnetic transponder 120, and/or the adhesive 129 (Figure 5B) in the casing. For example, particles of a high-density material can be mixed with ferrite and extruded to form the core 128. Alternative embodiments can mix particles of a high-density material with glass or another material to form the casing 110, or coat the casing 110 with a high-density material. In still other embodiments, a high-density material can be mixed with the adhesive 129 and injected into the casing 110. Any of these embodiments can incorporate the high-density material into a combination of the casing 110, the core 128 and/or the adhesive 129. Suitable high-density materials can include tungsten, gold and/or platinum as described above.

**[0090]** The markers described above with reference to Figures 5A-9 can be used for the markers 40 in the instrument 10 (Figures 1-4C). The instrument 10 can

have several markers with the same type of imaging elements, or markers with different imaging elements can be used with the same instrument. Several additional details of these markers and other embodiments of markers are described in U.S. Application Nos. 10/334,698 and 10/746,888, which are incorporated herein by reference. For example, the markers may not have any imaging elements for applications with lower-energy radiation, or the markers may have reduced volumes of ferrite and metals to mitigate issues with MRI imaging as set forth in U.S. Application No. 10/334,698.

## 2. Localization Systems

**[0091]** Figure 10 is a schematic block diagram of a localization system 1000 for determining the absolute location of the markers 40 (shown schematically) relative to a reference frame. The localization system 1000 includes an excitation source 1010, a sensor assembly 1012, a signal processor 1014 operatively coupled to the sensor assembly 1012, and a controller 1016 operatively coupled to the excitation source 1010 and the signal processor 1014. The excitation source 1010 is one embodiment of the excitation source 60 described above with reference to Figure 4A; the sensor assembly 1012 is one embodiment of the sensor assembly 70 described above with reference to Figure 4A; and the controller 1016 is one embodiment of the controller 80 described above with reference to Figure 4A.

**[0092]** The excitation source 1010 is adjustable to generate a magnetic field having a waveform with energy at selected frequencies to match the resonant frequencies of the markers 40. The magnetic field generated by the excitation source 1010 energizes the markers at their respective frequencies. After the markers 40 have been energized, the excitation source 1010 is momentarily switched to an "off" position so that the pulsed magnetic excitation field is terminated while the markers wirelessly transmit the location signals. This allows the sensor assembly 1012 to sense the location signals from the markers 40 without measurable interference from the significantly more powerful magnetic field from the excitation source 1010. The excitation source 1010 accordingly allows the sensor assembly 1012 to measure the location signals from the markers 40 at a sufficient signal-to-noise ratio so that the signal processor 1014 or the controller 1016 can

accurately calculate the absolute location of the markers 40 relative to a reference frame.

a. Excitation Sources

**[0093]** Referring still to Figure 10, the excitation source 1010 includes a high-voltage power supply 1040, an energy storage device 1042 coupled to the power supply 1040, and a switching network 1044 coupled to the energy storage device 1042. The excitation source 1010 also includes a coil assembly 1046 coupled to the switching network 1044. In one embodiment, the power supply 1040 is a 500 volt power supply, although other power supplies with higher or lower voltages can be used. The energy storage device 1042 in one embodiment is a high-voltage capacitor that can be charged and maintained at a relatively constant charge by the power supply 1040. The energy storage device 1042 alternately provides energy to and receives energy from the coils in the coil assembly 1046.

**[0094]** The energy storage device 1042 is capable of storing adequate energy to reduce voltage drop in the energy storage device while having a low series resistance to reduce power losses. The energy storage device 1042 also has a low series inductance to more effectively drive the coil assembly 1046. Suitable capacitors for the energy storage device 1042 include aluminum electrolytic capacitors used in flash energy applications. Alternative energy storage devices can also include NiCd and lead acid batteries, as well as alternative capacitor types, such as tantalum, film, or the like.

**[0095]** The switching network 1044 includes individual H-bridge switches 1050 (identified individually by reference numbers 1050a-d), and the coil assembly 1046 includes individual source coils 1052 (identified individually by reference numbers 1052a-d). Each H-bridge switch 1050 controls the energy flow between the energy storage device 1042 and one of the source coils 1052. For example, H-bridge switch #1 1050a independently controls the flow of the energy to/from source coil #1 1052a, H-bridge switch #2 1050b independently controls the flow of the energy to/from source coil #2 1052b, H-bridge switch #3 1050c independently controls the flow of the energy to/from source coil #3 1052c, and H-bridge switch #4 1050d independently controls the flow of the energy to/from source coil #4 1052d. The switching network 1044 accordingly controls the phase of the magnetic field

generated by each of the source coils 1052a-d independently. The H-bridges 1050 can be configured so that the electrical signals for all the source coils 1052 are in phase, or the H-bridges 1050 can be configured so that one or more of the source coils 1052 are 180° out of phase. Furthermore, the H-bridge switches 1050 can be configured so that the electrical signals for one or more of the source coils 1052 are between 0 and 180° out of phase to simultaneously provide magnetic fields with different phases.

**[0096]** The source coils 1052 can be arranged in a coplanar array fixed relative to the reference frame. Each source coil 1052 can be a square, planar winding arranged to form a flat, substantially rectilinear coil. The source coils 1052 can have other shapes and other configurations in different embodiments. In one embodiment, the source coils 1052 are individual conductive lines formed in a stratum of a printed circuit board, or windings of a wire in a foam frame. Alternatively, the source coils 1052 can be formed in different substrates or arranged so that two or more of the source coils are not planar with each other. Additionally, alternate embodiments of the invention may have fewer or more source coils than illustrated in Figure 10.

**[0097]** The selected magnetic fields from the source coils 1052 combine to form an adjustable excitation field that can have different three-dimensional shapes to excite the markers 40 at any spatial orientation within an excitation volume. When the planar array of the source coils 1052 is generally horizontal, the excitation volume is positioned above an area approximately corresponding to the central region of the coil assembly 1046. The excitation volume is the three-dimensional space adjacent to the coil assembly 1046 in which the strength of the magnetic field is sufficient to adequately energize the markers 40.

**[0098]** Figures 11-13 are schematic views of a planar array of the source coils 1052 with the alternating electrical signals provided to the source coils in different combinations of phases to generate excitation fields about different axes relative to the illustrated XYZ coordinate system. Each source coil 1052 has two outer sides 1112 and two inner sides 1114. Each inner side 1114 of one source coil 1052 is immediately adjacent to an inner side 1114 of another source coil 1052, but the outer sides 1112 of all the source coils 1052 are not adjacent to any other source coil 1052.

**[0099]** In the embodiment of Figure 11, all the source coils 1052a-d simultaneously receive alternating electrical signals in the same phase. As a result, the electrical current flows in the same direction through all the source coils 1052a-d such that a direction 1113 of the current flowing along the inner sides 1114 of one source coil (e.g., source coil 1052a) is opposite to the direction 1113 of the current flowing along the inner sides 1114 of the two adjacent source coils (e.g., source coils 1052c and 1052d). The magnetic fields generated along the inner sides 1114 accordingly cancel each other out so that the magnetic field is effectively generated from the current flowing along the outer sides 1112 of the source coils. The resulting excitation field formed by the combination of the magnetic fields from the source coils 1052a-d shown in Figure 11 has a magnetic moment 1115 generally in the Z direction within an excitation volume 1109. This excitation field energizes markers parallel to the Z-axis or markers positioned with an angular component along the Z-axis (i.e., not orthogonal to the Z-axis).

**[00100]** Figure 12 is a schematic view of the source coils 1052a-d with the alternating electrical signals provided in a second combination of phases to generate a second excitation field with a different spatial orientation. In this embodiment, source coils 1052a and 1052c are in phase with each other, and source coils 1052b and 1052d are in phase with each other. However, source coils 1052a and 1052c are 180 degrees out of phase with source coils 1052b and 1052d. The magnetic fields from the source coils 1052a-d combine to generate an excitation field having a magnetic moment 1217 generally in the Y direction within the excitation volume 1109. Accordingly, this excitation field energizes markers parallel to the Y-axis or markers positioned with an angular component along the Y-axis.

**[00101]** Figure 13 is a schematic view of the source coils 1052a-d with the alternating electrical signals provided in a third combination of phases to generate a third excitation field with a different spatial orientation. In this embodiment, source coils 1052a and 1052b are in phase with each other, and source coils 1052c and 1052d are in phase with each other. However, source coils 1052a and 1052b are 180 degrees out of phase with source coils 1052c and 1052d. The magnetic fields from the source coils 1052a-d combine to generate an excitation field having a magnetic moment 1319 in the excitation volume 1109 generally in the direction of

the X-axis. Accordingly, this excitation field energizes markers parallel to the X-axis or markers positioned with an angular component along the X-axis.

**[00102]** Figure 14 is a schematic view of the source coils 1052a-d illustrating the current flow to generate an excitation field 1424 for energizing markers 40 with longitudinal axes parallel to the Y-axis. The switching network 1044 (Figure 10) is configured so that the phases of the alternating electrical signals provided to the source coils 1052a-d are similar to the configuration of Figure 12. This generates the excitation field 1424 with a magnetic moment in the Y direction to energize the markers 40.

**[00103]** Figure 15 further illustrates the ability to spatially adjust the excitation field in a manner that energizes any of the markers 40 at different spatial orientations. In this embodiment, the switching network 1044 (Figure 10) is configured so that the phases of the alternating electrical signals provided to the source coils 1052a-d are similar to the configuration shown in Figure 11. This produces an excitation field with a magnetic moment in the Z direction that energizes markers 40 with longitudinal axes parallel to the Z-axis.

**[00104]** The spatial configuration of the excitation field in the excitation volume 1109 can be quickly adjusted by manipulating the switching network to change the phases of the electrical signals provided to the source coils 1052a-d. As a result, the overall magnetic excitation field can be changed to be oriented in either the X, Y or Z directions within the excitation volume 1109. This adjustment of the spatial orientation of the excitation field reduces or eliminates blind spots in the excitation volume 1109. Therefore, the markers 40 within the excitation volume 1109 can be energized by the source coils 1052a-d regardless of the spatial orientations of the leadless markers.

**[00105]** In one embodiment, the excitation source 1010 is coupled to the sensor assembly 1012 so that the switching network 1044 (Figure 10) adjusts orientation of the pulsed generation of the excitation field along the X, Y, and Z axes depending upon the strength of the signal received by the sensor assembly 1012. If the location signal from a marker 40 is insufficient, the switching network 1044 can automatically change the spatial orientation of the excitation field during a subsequent pulsing of the source coils 1052a-d to generate an excitation field with a

moment in the direction of a different axis or between axes. The switching network 1044 can be manipulated until the sensor assembly 1012 receives a sufficient location signal from the marker.

**[00106]** The excitation source 1010 illustrated in Figure 10 alternately energizes the source coils 1052a-d during an excitation phase to power the markers 40, and then actively de-energizes the source coils 1052a-d during a sensing phase in which the sensor assembly 1012 senses the decaying location signals wirelessly transmitted by the markers 40. To actively energize and de-energize the source coils 1052a-d, the switching network 1044 is configured to alternatively transfer stored energy from the energy storage device 1042 to the source coils 1052a-d, and to then "re-transfer" energy from the source coils 1052a-d back to the energy storage device 1042. The switching network 1044 alternates between first and second "on" positions so that the voltage across the source coils 1052 alternates between positive and negative polarities. For example, when the switching network 1044 is switched to the first "on" position, the energy in the energy storage device 1042 flows to the source coils 1052a-d. When the switching network 1044 is switched to the second "on" position, the polarity is reversed such that the energy in the source coils 1052a-d is actively drawn from the source coils 1052a-d and directed back to the energy storage device 1042. As a result, the energy in the source coils 1052a-d is quickly transferred back to the energy storage device 1042 to abruptly terminate the excitation field transmitted from the source coils 1052a-d and to conserve power consumed by the energy storage device 1042. This removes the excitation energy from the environment so that the sensor assembly 1012 can sense the location signals from the markers 40 without interference from the significantly larger excitation energy from the excitation source 1010. Several additional details of the excitation source 1010 and alternate embodiments are disclosed in U.S. Patent Application No. 10/213,980 filed on August 7, 2002, which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

b. Sensor Assemblies

**[00107]** Figure 16A is an exploded isometric view showing several components of the sensor assembly 1012 for use in the localization system 1000 (Figure 10). The sensor assembly 1012 includes a sensing unit 1601 having a plurality of coils

1602 formed on or carried by a panel 1604. The coils 1602 can be field sensors or magnetic flux sensors arranged in a sensor array 1605.

**[00108]** The panel 1604 may be a substantially nonconductive material, such as a sheet of KAPTON® produced by DuPont. KAPTON® is particularly useful when an extremely stable, tough, and thin film is required (such as to avoid radiation beam contamination), but the panel 1604 may be made from other materials and have other configurations. For example, FR4 (epoxy-glass substrates), GETEK or other Teflon-based substrates, and other commercially available materials can be used for the panel 1604. Additionally, although the panel 1604 may be a flat, highly planar structure, in other embodiments, the panel may be curved along at least one axis. In either embodiment, the field sensors (e.g., coils) are arranged in a locally planar array in which the plane of one field sensor is at least substantially coplanar with the planes of adjacent field sensors. For example, the angle between the plane defined by one coil relative to the planes defined by adjacent coils can be from approximately 0° to 10°, and more generally is less than 5°. In some circumstances, however, one or more of the coils may be at an angle greater than 10° relative to other coils in the array.

**[00109]** The sensor assembly 1012 shown in Figure 16A can optionally include a core 1620 laminated to the panel 1604. The core 1620 can be a support member made from a rigid material, or the core 1620 can be a low-density foam (e.g., closed-cell Rohacell foam). The core 1620 is preferably a stable layer that has a low coefficient of thermal expansion so that the shape of the sensor assembly 1012 and the relative orientation between the coils 1602 remain within a defined range over an operating temperature range.

**[00110]** The sensor assembly 1012 can further include a first exterior cover 1630a on one side of the sensing subsystem and a second exterior cover 1630b on an opposing side. The first and second exterior covers 1630a-b can be thin, thermally stable layers, such as Kevlar or Thermount films. Each of the first and second exterior covers 1630a-b can include electric shielding 1632 to block undesirable external electric fields from reaching the coils 1602. The electric shielding 1632, for example, prevents or minimizes the presence of eddy currents caused by the coils 1602 or external magnetic fields. The electric shielding 1632 can be a plurality of parallel legs of gold-plated copper strips to define a comb-



shaped shield in a configuration commonly called a Faraday shield. It will be appreciated that the electrical shielding 1632 can be formed from other materials that are suitable for shielding. The electric shielding 1632 can be formed on the first and second exterior covers 1630a-b using printed circuit board manufacturing technology or other techniques.

**[00111]** The panel 1604 with the coils 1602 is laminated to the core 1620 using a pressure sensitive adhesive or another type of adhesive. The first and second exterior covers 1630a-b are similarly laminated to the assembly of the panel 1604 and the core 1620. The laminated assembly forms a rigid structure that fixedly retains the arrangement of the coils 1602 in a defined configuration over a large operating temperature range. As such, the sensor assembly 1012 does not substantially deflect across its surface during operation. The sensor assembly 1012, for example, can retain the array of coils 1602 in the fixed position with a deflection of no greater than  $\pm 0.5$  mm, and in some cases no more than  $\pm 0.3$  mm. The stiffness of the sensing subsystem provides very accurate and repeatable monitoring of the precise location of leadless markers in real time.

**[00112]** In still another embodiment, the sensor assembly 1012 can further include a plurality of source coils that are a component of the excitation source 1010. One suitable array combining the sensor assembly 1012 with source coils is disclosed in U.S. Patent Application No. 10/334,700, entitled PANEL-TYPE SENSOR/SOURCE ARRAY ASSEMBLY, filed on December 30, 2002, which is herein incorporated by reference.

**[00113]** Figure 16B further illustrates an embodiment of the sensing unit 1601. In this embodiment, the sensing unit 1601 includes 32 sensor coils 1602; each coil 1602 is associated with a separate output port (channel) 1606 (shown individually as channels "Ch 0" through "Ch 31"). The overall dimension of the panel 1604 can be approximately 40 cm by 54 cm, but the array 1605 has a first dimension  $D_1$  of approximately 40 cm and a second dimension  $D_2$  of approximately 40 cm. The array 1605 can have other sizes or other configurations (e.g., circular) in alternative embodiments. Additionally, the array 1605 can have more or fewer coils, such as 8-64 coils; the number of coils may moreover be a power of 2.

**[00114]** The coils 1602 may be conductive traces or depositions of copper or another suitably conductive metal formed on the panel 1604. Each coil 1602 has a trace with a width of approximately 0.15 mm and a spacing between adjacent turns within each coil of approximately 0.13 mm. The coils 1602 can have approximately 15 to 90 turns, and in specific applications each coil has approximately 40 turns. Coils with less than 15 turns may not be sensitive enough for some applications, and coils with more than 90 turns may lead to excessive voltage from the source signal during excitation and excessive settling times resulting from the coil's lower self-resonant frequency. In other applications, however, the coils 1602 can have less than 15 turns or more than 90 turns.

**[00115]** As shown in Figure 16B, the coils 1602 are arranged as square spirals, although other configurations may be employed, such as arrays of circles, interlocking hexagons, triangles, etc. Such square spirals utilize a large percentage of the surface area to improve the signal-to-noise ratio. Square coils also simplify design layout and modeling of the array compared to circular coils; for example, circular coils could waste surface area for linking magnetic flux from the markers 40. The coils 1602 have an inner dimension of approximately 40 mm, and an outer dimension of approximately 62 mm, although other dimensions are possible depending upon applications. Sensitivity may be improved with an inner dimension as close to an outer dimension as possible given manufacturing tolerances. In several embodiments, the coils 1602 are identical to each other or at least configured substantially similarly.

**[00116]** The pitch of the coils 1602 in the array 1605 is a function of, at least in part, the minimum distance between the marker and the coil array. In one embodiment, the coils are arranged at a pitch of approximately 67 mm. This specific arrangement is particularly suitable when the markers 40 are positioned approximately 7-27 cm from the sensor assembly 1012. If the markers are closer than 7 cm, then the sensing subsystem may include sensor coils arranged at a smaller pitch. In general, a smaller pitch is desirable when wireless markers are to be sensed at a relatively short distance from the array of coils. The pitch of the coils 1602, for example, is approximately 50%-200% of the minimum distance between the marker and the array.

**[00117]** In general, the size and configuration of the array 1605 and the coils 1602 in the array depend on the frequency range in which they are to operate, the distance from the markers 40 to the array, the signal strength of the markers, and several other factors. Those skilled in the art will readily recognize that other dimensions and configurations may be employed depending, at least in part, on a desired frequency range and distance from the markers to the coils.

**[00118]** The array 1605 is sized to provide a large aperture to measure the magnetic field emitted by the markers. It can be particularly challenging to accurately measure the signal emitted by an implantable marker that wirelessly transmits a marker signal in response to a wirelessly transmitted energy source because the marker signal is much smaller than the source signal and other magnetic fields in a room (e.g., magnetic fields from CRTs, etc.). The size of the array 1605 can be selected to preferentially measure the near field of the marker while mitigating interference from far field sources. In one embodiment, the array 1605 is sized to have a maximum dimension  $D_1$  or  $D_2$  across the surface of the area occupied by the coils that is approximately 100% to 300% of a predetermined maximum sensing distance that the markers are to be spaced from the plane of the coils. Thus, the size of the array 1605 is determined by identifying the distance that the marker is to be spaced apart from the array to accurately measure the marker signal, and then arrange the coils so that the maximum dimension of the array is approximately 100% to 300% of that distance. The maximum dimension of the array 1605, for example, can be approximately 200% of the sensing distance at which a marker is to be placed from the array 1605. In one specific embodiment, the marker 40 has a sensing distance of 20 cm and the maximum dimension of the array of coils 1602 is between 20 cm and 60 cm, and more specifically 40 cm.

**[00119]** A coil array with a maximum dimension as set forth above is particularly useful because it inherently provides a filter that mitigates interference from far field sources. As such, one aspect of several embodiments of the invention is to size the array based on the signal from the marker so that the array preferentially measures near field sources (i.e., the field generated by the marker) and filters interference from far field sources.

**[00120]** The coils 1602 are electromagnetic field sensors that receive magnetic flux produced by the markers 40 and in turn produce a current signal representing or

proportional to an amount or magnitude of a component of the magnetic field through an inner portion or area of each coil. The field component is also perpendicular to the plane of each coil 1602. Each coil represents a separate channel, and thus each coil outputs signals to one of 32 output ports 1606. A preamplifier, described below, may be provided at each output port 1606. Placing preamplifiers (or impedance buffers) close to the coils minimizes capacitive loading on the coils, as described herein. Although not shown, the sensing unit 1601 also includes conductive traces or conductive paths routing signals from each coil 1602 to its corresponding output port 1606 to thereby define a separate channel. The ports in turn are coupled to a connector 1608 formed on the panel 1604 to which an appropriately configured plug and associated cable may be attached.

**[00121]** The sensing unit 1601 may also include an onboard memory or other circuitry, such as shown by electrically erasable programmable read-only memory (EEPROM) 1610. The EEPROM 1610 may store manufacturing information such as a serial number, revision number, date of manufacture, and the like. The EEPROM 1610 may also store per-channel calibration data, as well as a record of run-time. The run-time will give an indication of the total radiation dose to which the array has been exposed, which can alert the system when a replacement sensing subsystem is required.

**[00122]** Although shown in one plane only, additional coils or electromagnetic field sensors may be arranged perpendicular to the panel 1604 to help determine a three-dimensional location of the markers 40. Adding coils or sensors in other dimensions could increase the total energy received from the markers 40, but the complexity of such an array would increase disproportionately. The inventors have found that three-dimensional coordinates of the markers 40 may be found using the planar array shown in Figures 16A-B.

**[00123]** Implementing the sensor assembly 1012 may involve several considerations. First, the coils 1602 may not be presented with an ideal open circuit. Instead, they may well be loaded by parasitic capacitance due largely to traces or conductive paths connecting the coils 1602 to the preamplifiers, as well as a damping network (described below) and an input impedance of the preamplifiers (although a low input impedance is preferred). These combined loads result in current flow when the coils 1602 link with a changing magnetic flux. Any one sensor

coil 1602, then, links magnetic flux not only from the marker 40, but also from all the other sensor coils as well. These current flows should be accounted for in downstream signal processing.

**[00124]** A second consideration is the capacitive loading on the coils 1602. In general, it is desirable to minimize the capacitive loading on the coils 1602. Capacitive loading forms a resonant circuit with the coils themselves, which leads to excessive voltage overshoot when the excitation source 1010 is energized. Such a voltage overshoot should be limited or attenuated with a damping or “snubbing” network across the coils 1602. A greater capacitive loading requires a lower impedance damping network, which can result in substantial power dissipation and heating in the damping network.

**[00125]** Another consideration is to employ preamplifiers that are low noise. The preamplification can also be radiation tolerant because one application for the sensor assembly 1012 is with radiation therapy systems that use linear accelerators (LINAC). As a result, PNP bipolar transistors and discrete elements may be preferred. Further, a DC coupled circuit may be preferred if good settling times cannot be achieved with an AC circuit or output, particularly if analog to digital converters are unable to handle wide swings in an AC output signal.

**[00126]** Figure 17, for example, illustrates an embodiment of a snubbing network 1702 having a differential amplifier 1704. The snubbing network 1702 includes two pairs of series coupled resistors and a capacitor bridging therebetween. A biasing circuit 1706 allows for adjustment of the differential amplifier, while a calibration input 1708 allows both input legs of the differential amplifier to be balanced. The coil 1602 is coupled to an input of the differential amplifier 1704, followed by a pair of high-voltage protection diodes 1710. DC offset may be adjusted by a pair of resistors coupled to bases of the input transistors for the differential amplifier 1704 (shown as having a zero value). Additional protection circuitry is provided, such as ESD protection diodes 1712 at the output, as well as filtering capacitors (shown as having a 10nF value).

c. Signal Processors and Controllers

**[00127]** The signal processor 1014 and the controller 1016 illustrated in Figure 10 receive the signals from the sensor assembly 1012 and calculate the absolute

positions of the markers 40 within the reference frame. Suitable signal processing systems and algorithms are set forth in U.S. Application Nos. 10/679,801; 10/749,478; 10/750,456; 10/750,164; 10/750,165; 10/749,860; and 10/750,453, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

**[00128]** From the foregoing, it will be appreciated that specific embodiments of the invention have been described herein for purposes of illustration, but that various modifications may be made without deviating from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, the invention is not limited except as by the appended claims.